4:Grajdanzev--85 [2] S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 226, 228, 433

"The growth of fishing and of other occupations connected with it, such as the gathering of sea weeds, manufacturing of fish cakes etc., may be seen in the following table [see table on page 86--analyst]."

15: U.S. Navy --24 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 221, 591, 438, 602

"Temporary movements. The people who move to these industrial sites [MC: i.e. developing industrial centers like Keelung, Shinchiku etc.] leave their families, or perhaps only some of the children, with the grandparents on the farms. There is a constant traffic (largely on foot) between ancestral homes in the country and the houses of sons and daughters in town. A great deal of produce is carried into the city for private consumption in this fashion, and in turn various small goods are carried out again to the country. The continuing and strong relationship between the main house and all branches of a family is of very great importance in Chinese life."

"Gross Value of Fisheries' Products
(1,000 yen)

	1919	1923	1928	1931	1934	1936	1937	1938
Value of catch	5,058	9,031	12,670	8,483	11,453	14,934	14,513	15,671
Value of manufactured products	1,424	3,304	2,706	1,525	2,291	2,500	2,324	2,359
Value of products of fish ponds	2,422	1,944	3,402	3,047	2,890	4,207	4,545	5,525
Total	8,904	14,279	18,778	13,055	16,634	21,641	21,382	23,555"

4:Grajdanzev--86 [21 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 228, 471, 473, 563

"As to the other fishing enterprises, their relative strength may be presented in the following manner:

Fishing Enterprises in Taiwan

	Number of firms	Nominal capital (1,000 yen)	Paid-up capital (1,000 yen)	Average paid-up capital per company (1,000 yen)
Japanese corporations with offices in Japan	2	101,500	65,500	32,750
Japanese corporations with offices in Taiwan	28	5,972	3,044	109
Other firms (mostly Chinese)	21	429	399	19

In this field the Chinese can hardly compete with the Japanese because of their lack of capital (1).

1. It is interesting to note that, according to the last census, out of 82,338 Chinese fishermen 16,382 were employers, while among 5,045 Japanese only 101 were employers. Evidently, the Chinese 'employer' had one to three workers, while the Japanese employer was a person or firm of considerable means."

6: Kirchhoff--32 [3] U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 228, 262

Many thousands make their living along the western coasts by sea fishing and the apparently even more profitable cultivation of oysters, in part as "rock oysters" on stones and in part as "bamboo oysters" in planted areas of bamboo cane. The yearly return from this oyster cultivation is said to amount to 116,000 marks and nevertheless to be insufficient for the more wealthy Chinese who dote on them, so that large quantities of dried oysters from the mainland are imported also.

9: Yamasaki--233 [6] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans 116, 228

Many oysters are carefully raised on the southwest coast, particularly near Anping.

10: Schumacher--225 [9] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 228

Along the western coast of Formosa, thousands of Chinese make a living by ocean fishing and the cultivation of oysters. The cultivation of oysters is carried on partly on rocks and partly on bamboo poles laid out. It is said that the income is almost a million Mark annually.

313 at approximately 202,258,000 cubic meters.[14]
433 Broadleaved trees account for about 65 per cent of this reserve; the remainder is made up of coniferous trees. Only 4.3 per cent of the reserve is privately owned; about 90 per cent is owned by the government, which maintains complete control of the island's forestry. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 cubic meters of timber may be cut annually without impairing the total reserve. Production of timber in 1953 was estimated at 515,000 cubic meters; in 1954, at 546,000 cubic meters. Government policy has been to cut less than 50 per cent of available timber, and the government's reforestation program assures that an area equivalent to the timberland cut is replanted each year.[15]

VIII. FISHERIES

228 There are four main categories of
433 fisheries on Formosa -- deep sea, inshore,

14. Ibid., No. 3, March 1955, p. 104.
15. Ibid., p. 106.

coastal, and fish culture. Coastal fishing is most important, since it furnishes more than 50 per cent of the fish catch every year and serves as a source of income for over 140,000 fishermen -- approximately 61 per cent of the population who earn their living in the various fishing industries.[16]

Fishing has become an increasingly valuable part of the island's economy (see Table 9). More efficient methods have been introduced, there are a greater number of powered fishing vessels available today, and a large area is under culture. However, annual production still falls short of the minimum per capita consumption requirements, estimated to be approximately 42 grams per day. Only in the year 1954, when production was approximately 152,500 metric tons, was the minimum requirement reached. Further increases are necessary, for the optimum per capita consumption is estimated to be as high as 84 grams per day. Neither coastal fishing nor fish culture can be increased substantially. The Formosan government must find means to encourage deep-sea and inshore fishing.

16. China Annual 1954, Vol. 3, p. 86.

45: Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa AD1

(Table 9 follows p. 556.)

Table 9. Production of Fish*
(in 1,000 metric tons)

•228
433

	Total	Ocean Fish Catch			
		Deep Sea Fisheries		Coastal fisheries	Fish culture
		Government	Private		
1936	93.0	26.0		52.0	15.0
1937	94.0	30.0		48.0	16.0
1938	90.0	34.0		39.0	17.0
1939	98.0	40.0		43.0	15.0
1940	119.0	57.0		52.0	10.0
1941	85.0	28.0		45.0	12.0
1942	68.0	21.0		33.0	14.0
1943	47.0	5.0		32.0	10.0
1944	23.0	1.0		16.0	6.0
1945	17.0	-#		12.0	5.0
1946	51.0	2.6	0.4	38.0	10.0
1947	62.0	3.0	-	44.0	15.0
1948	83.0	2.7	4.3	51.0	25.0
1949	80.0	2.9	2.1	52.0	23.0
1950	84.0	6.1	5.9	47.0	25.0
1951	104.0	10.4	5.6	63.0	25.0
1952	122.0	10.9	6.1	74.0	31.0
1953	130.6	14.6	9.6	67.9	38.6
1954	152.5	14.5	12.5	83.9	41.6

* FOA Mutual Security Mission to China, Taiwan Economic Data Book, Part II, Vol. 3, Taipei, 1955.

Not available.

[Table 9 follows p. 556]

of 303,400 metric tons) and that of industrial salt to 67,000 metric tons (as compared to peak production of 465,000 metric tons). The production of chemical fertilizer (33,800 metric tons before the war) had come to a halt. Tea processing plants and pineapple packing plants stood deserted. In short, by V-J Day the ravages of war, materials shortages, and lack of maintenance had almost paralyzed the industry of Taiwan. The railroads had worn out no less than 1400 steel bridges which had to be classified as unsafe to use.

After V-J Day, rehabilitation work on the railroads was given a high priority. Eroded steel bridge spans were removed, worn-out sleepers and rails were replaced, road beds were reconditioned. Today, passenger traffic exceeds the peak load of the prewar period; freight traffic, after tripling itself in one year, is approaching prewar peak.

Rehabilitation of the power system made great demands on the ingenuity of the available Chinese engineers. Little foreign exchange was available with which to buy needed replacements, so that the repairs had to be accomplished by reworking obsolete and broken equipment scattered about over the island. Through tedious patching and repairing operations, and the acquisition of a few spare parts that could not be improved, they tripled generating capacity in two years. By 1951, capacity had reached an all time high of 217,000 KW. Today coal (1,451,000 metric tons in 1952), cement (389,000 tons in 1951), chemical fertilizers (more than three times prewar production), petroleum, cotton yarn (three times Japanese peak production) and cotton piece goods (four times Japanese peak production) have all surpassed prewar production figures.

The sugar industry, which, as in the past, is Taiwan's most important source of foreign exchange, has done less well by comparison with prewar standards, but not, or at least not primarily, because rehabilitation operations failed to be carried out. In 1945, 27 of 36 plants stood seriously damaged. By 1948, all the factories and plantation railways had been completely rehabilitated, and by 1950 sugar production had climbed back to 630,000 metric tons. The Taiwan Sugar Corporation's capacity is now over one million tons a year. In 1949–50, however, sugar dropped in price on the world market, and farmers turned from sugar to rice. In 1951–52, the world market price began to rise, and sugar production is gradually returning to its previous high levels.

Paper and pulp mills, machinery shops, shipbuilding, and aluminum works have, likewise, been gradually restored. Another worthwhile project has been the development of a fishery industry which has improved the Taiwanese diet (including that of the Nationalist Army) without great expenditures. American economic aid has played an important role in the rehabilitation and development of all these industries.

A labor insurance policy was put into effect on 1 March 1950. Its object is described as "safeguarding the livelihood of the workers and promoting harmonious relations between labor and management so as to ensure social security and high production." According to the Labor Insurance Regulations, all workers employed in public and private factories, mines, salt fields, communications, and public utilities in Taiwan shall be insured. It is compulsory labor insurance on a limited scale. The benefits are insurance against injury, death, maternity, disability, and old age. It also has provision for free medical clinics. This new system of social insurance was put into effect with the cooperation of the Chinese Federation of Labor, the Free China Labor League, and the Provincial General Labor Union. Their delegates also sit as members of the legislature of the provincial government.

The government has also carried out a tax reform and overhauled the tax collection system. The reform program went into effect on 1 January 1951. The number of distinct taxes was reduced from 20 to 11, leaving the income, inheritance, stamp, commodity, land, business, slaughter-house, entertainment and amusement, vehicle license, and household taxes.

C F 433 [387] [251] 499 C F 377 433 C F 257 433 C F 433 [228] C F 466 C F 651